INFORMATION LETTER

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BOREN COMMITTEE REPORT CONTENDS CONTINUING GRADE LABELING POLICY OF OPA HARMFUL TO FOOD PRODUCTION

The interim report of the Special Subcommittee on Investigations of Restrictions on Brand Names and Newsprint of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, was submitted to Congress on October 27 by Lyle H. Boren, of Oklahoma, chairman.

The report charges that the Office of Price Administration is continuing policies of grade labeling which have an adverse effect on production and the war effort, and warned OPA to observe the limitations Congress has placed upon the agency in the Taft amendment to the Emergency Price Control Act.

The Boren report attacks OPA's labeling-pricing program in three important fields—knitted underwear, hosiery, and foods. In the section of the report entitled "Grading and Grade Labeling of Processed Foods", the following summary of conclusions is presented:

"Hearings on the question of mandatory grading and grade labeling held to date before the subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce have failed to disclose any evidence that mandatory grade labeling of processed foods would further the war effort or be in the public interest.

"While the committee welcomes further testimony on the subject of government grades for processed foods by the sponsors of this system, the primary question is whether the required use of grading or of grade labeling would contribute to the war effort.

"On this question the committee feels that the evidence thus far presented is so important and persuasive that certain preliminary recommendations are warranted at this time.

"It has been clearly demonstrated in the hearings before the subcommittee that the enforcement of mandatory grade labeling or the required use of government grading would constitute a far-reaching change in our methods of food processing and distribution.

"Such changes in business practices are authorized under the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942—without specific mandate by Congress—only where it can be demonstrated that they are necessary for the prosecution of the war or that without them the effective enforcement of price ceilings would be impossible.

"None of these conditions applies in the case of Federal grade labeling or the use of these Federal grades in pricing.

"Insofar as grade labeling is concerned, the enactment of the Taft amendment prohibited any mandatory grade labeling requirement by the Office of Price Administration. That agency had, on its own motion and even before the Taft amendment, withdrawn most of the order requiring grade labeling of canned fruits and vegetables. In keeping with the congressional direction, it revoked on August 5, 1943, all remaining grade-labeling requirements.

"This action appears to the committee to be sound, particularly in view of the fears expressed at the hearings, which appeared to the subcommittee to be well founded, that continuance of mandatory grade labeling might lead to a curtailment in food production at a time when maximum production is required.

"The agitation for mandatory grade labeling is primarily based on claims that such a system of labeling would afford the consuming public better quality protection than the present system of descriptive or informative labeling of canned goods.

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Topics for Discussion by Industry Advisory Group

Preliminary plans for the meeting on November 8 and 9 of the Industry Advisory Committees of the canning and freezing industries named by the War Food Administration and the Office of Price Administration contemplate a joint session of these committees on November 8. At this session there will be discussion of production goals and growers' support prices, the purchase and resale program, transportation, manpower, and prices.

On November 9 the canning committees will meet separately, with a panel discussion in the morning on subjects covered at the opening session. The afternoon session will be devoted to procurement policies and government requirements, rationing, and materials and priorities.

The meeting of the frozen food and vegetable committee on November 9 will cover government procurement policies and requirements, rationing, and materials and priorities, and the afternoon session will be a panel discussion of the subjects covered at the opening session.

NEW RATION POINT VALUES ARE FIXED FOR NOVEMBER

Pineapple Juice and 5 Canned Fruits Increased; Grapefruit Juice, Two Vegetables Reduced

Point values of nine canned items are raised and three are reduced in the November Official Table of Point Values for Processed Foods, issued October 29, by the Office of Price Administration. Another important event in the rationing field is the resumption of sales of jams, jellies, preserves and fruit butters (frozen since October 23, as reported in last week's INFORMATION LETTER) at point values listed on the new Official Table. Other changes include the elimination from rationing of pickled, spiced, and brandied fruits and a revision of the frozen foods category dropping some items from rationing and rearranging others in the group to simplify the rationing of these items.

The point value changes are as follows:

Point increases: Apples, berries, fruit cocktail, pears and pineapple in the Canned or Bottled Fruit category; canned pineapple juice, tomato catsup or chili sauce and the two tomato sauces, those containing over five per cent tomato solids, and those in combination packages with cheese.

Point decreases: Beets and pumpkin or squash in the Canned or Bottled Vegetable category; and grapefruit juice. The supply of these items improved this month, OPA stated.

The decision to change the point value of any commodity is governed by two factors, the supply available for civilians and its actual movement during the past few months. The supply picture varies with the production and the amount set aside for the Government's military and Lend-lease requirements.

While the inclusion of fruit jams, jellies and preserves increased the ration supply of processed fruits, it has nevertheless been found necessary to increase the point value of five canned fruits to guard against a too rapid depletion of their stocks, it was explained.

In berries and fruit cocktail, completion of the packing season revealed that production was lower than expected, with a consequent reduced amount available for civilians. A moderate point increase was made in fruit cocktail, but because of the excess movement of berries to consumers in addition to its low supply, it was raised from 33 to 50 per cent for the various popular sizes.

Canned apples are raised in point value from 36 to 60 points for the No. 10 can in order to slow down its movement, which is now several months ahead of schedule. Pineapple and pineapple juice are both given moderate point increases because of fast movement and, in the case of the juice, also because of a recent increase in government requirements.

Because of a reduction in the pack of tomatoes, the point value of several of the tomato products including catsup and chili sauce and tomato sauces is increased.

The addition of fruit spreads to the ration list was taken into consideration in setting the new point values for processed foods. Because of the short supply of canned fruits, a general upward revision would have been necessary for this group if fruit spreads had not been included under rationing. As it was, the point values of five fruits still had to be raised to slow down their too rapid movement into consumption.

Jams, preserves and non-citrus marmalades are assigned a point value of six points per pound; the ration value of jellies and fruit butters is set at four points per pound. These point values are designated to reflect the relative supplies of the three groups of spreads as well as their relationship to the point values of all the other processed foods on the chart, it was stated.

Citrus marmalade is given a zero point value on the chart because of large amount of current production and the fact that the products going into its manufacture are available for increased production if the demand warrants it. It was brought under ration control because of the importance of marmalade in the total supply picture of fruit spreads.

The point values which have been set for jams, jellies, preserves and fruit butters are intended to move a proportionate share during November of the total available stocks of this group. If they move too fast, point values can be raised for December, and if their sale is slow a downward point adjustment would be in order.

Pickled, spiced and brandied fruits were eliminated from rationing for the present in order to move out all of the old stocks in wholesalers' and retailers' hands. Most of these foods were packed last year and stocks on hand should be moved soon. To prevent waste it was thought best to remove this group of products temporarily from rationing, OPA stated.

The rearrangement of the frozen items, with the elimination of the "all other" category, has the effect of removing from rationing a great many items not widely used, for example frozen persimmons. Another advantage of specifically listing the classes of frozen commodities included under rationing is the avoidance of confusion as to whether a particular item is or is not rationed. Processed foods ration points need be given up now only for the classes of frozen commodities specifically noted on the point chart.

Since dried and dehydrated soups and peas and lentils have had a zero point value for several months with a good supply outlook, they have been entirely eliminated from this month's point chart.

Point values of the new items and the items in which changes have been made are given for the most commonly used container sizes below:

Canned or Bottled:	Container size	Point value New	Old
Apples (including crabapples)	No. 2	15	10
Berries, all varieties	No. 2	15	10
Mixed fruits	No. 1 Tall	20	18
Pears	No. 2½	24	21
Pineapple	No. 2½	36	34
Beets (includes pickled)	No. 2	5	8
Pumpkin or squash	No. 2½	15	21
Grapefruit juice	46-oz. can (No. 3)	3	4
Pineapple juice	No. 2	12	10
Tomato catsup or chili sauce	14-oz. jar	18	15
Tomato sauces containing over 5% dry tomato solids	8-oz. can	14	3
Tomato sauces in combination packages with cheese	8-oz. jar	5	4
Spreads:			
Jams, preserves or non-citrus marmalades	1-lb. jar	..	6
Jellies	Same	..	4
Citrus marmalades	Same	..	0
Fruit butters	Same	..	4

Transfer of Ration Points When Firm Changes Location

A simplified procedure which will permit an establishment to transfer its ration points with a minimum of delay and inconvenience when it moves from one location to another was announced October 28 by the Office of Price Administration. The plan applies to retailers, wholesalers, processors and primary distributors of rationed processed foods and meats, fats and dairy products.

Under Amendment No. 74 to Ration Order 16, effective November 2, and Amendment 75 to RO 13, effective November 1, the only requirement for transfer of ration points these establishments must meet when they move, is to file their new address with the OPA office where they are registered.

Up to the present, the OPA has considered the moving of these establishments as the closing of one business and the opening of another—a procedure regarded as unnecessarily complex.

Persons operating under either of the ration orders as "industrial users" must continue to treat moving as the closing of one establishment and the opening of another unless permission to forego these requirements is granted by OPA. Application for this permission should be made to the board where the establishment is registered. The industrial user will be asked to explain whether: (1) the entire establishment, including equipment and inventory of rationed food, is to be moved, (2) the same general class of customers and the same area are to be served, and (3) the same product is to be produced.

Permits Point-free Fish Canning For Home Consumption

Fishermen may have part of their catch of fresh fish canned without paying rationing points, the Office of Price Administration provided October 30 through the issuance of Amendment 75 to Ration Order 16, effective November 4.

In some areas of the country, notably in Maine and the Pacific Northwest, it has been normal practice for fishermen to have local fish packers can a part of their take of fresh salmon and a few other varieties of fish, OPA said. Amendment 75 permits continuance of that practice and puts fishermen on the same basis as livestock producers who are permitted under rationing to have their animals slaughtered for home consumption point free.

A limit of 25 pounds of canned fish for each person in the fisherman's family is set up in the amendment. Before he may take possession of the canned fish, the owner must give the canner a statement that he or a member of his family actually caught the fish. The statement also must list the name of each member of the family.

Canned fish acquired point-free in this manner may be sold, but only for ration points. The seller must keep a record of all sales made, and must turn over to his local War Price and Rationing Board all points collected.

Sugar Allotment Increased For November and December

A special holiday season sugar "bonus" for industrial users amounting to 10 per cent of their 1941 sugar base has been announced by the Office of Price Administration for the November-December allotment period. Present regular allotments are at the rate of 80 per cent of the 1941 base. The bonus brings the allotment for the two-month period to 90 per cent of the base.

The extra allowance is available to all industrial users except for the manufacture of jams, jellies, and other fruit spreads, since provision has already been made whereby manufacturers of such products may apply for and receive as much sugar as they need for processing available supplies of fruit.

It was pointed out by OPA, however, that these special allotments for the November-December period must not be considered permanent increases. The present supply situation gives no assurance that they can be maintained after the first of the year.

Application for the temporary increases for November and December may be made to local boards between November 10 and December 31.

Changes in Sugar Zoning

Two changes in the sugar zoning regulations were announced October 25 by the Office of Price Administration as follows:

1. Primary distributors located in Zone 8, which includes Louisiana, may now ship sugar into Oklahoma, Iowa, and Minnesota in Zone 11. These States also will continue to be served by western distributors.

2. Zone 8 is slightly expanded to include all of the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. Only a portion of these States was formerly in Zone 8.

WANTED AND FOR SALE

Machinery–Equipment

This column is open only to members of the Association who want to buy or sell canning machinery and equipment. Names of firms listing the items below will be furnished upon application to the Association. In requesting names, please identify items by number.

WANTED

103-W—Thirty colanders; capacity about 3 quarts.

104-W—Two Chisholm-Ryder viners.

105-W—Buck bean snipper.

FOR SALE

299-S.—Paxton box nailing machine.

300-S.—300-gallon, 8-gauge stainless steel vacuum tank.

301-S.—Ayars 10-pocket pea and bean filler for No. 2 cans, arranged for direct connection to CR closing machine. In A-1 condition.

Wanted and For Sale Column To Be Discontinued

The weekly column—Wanted and For Sale—which has been carried in the INFORMATION LETTER for the past year, will appear for the last time in this issue. The service was started in the issue for October 31, 1942, at the request of members of the Association and in response to a letter from the Food Branch of the War Production Board in which it was urged that canners make greater utilization of existing units of machinery. It was in the nature of an emergency service and resulted in the listing of 407 items, concerning which 841 inquiries were received.

The column offered an opportunity for canners to list those items of machinery and equipment they needed as well as idle, used equipment they might have for sale. The Association's service was limited to listing the respective items and furnishing identities to inquirers.

Iowa-Nebraska Convention

The Iowa-Nebraska Canners Association, Inc., will meet at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on December 6.

ORDER M-81 IS AMENDED

Sets Quota for 1943-44 Citrus Pack and 1943 Canned Baked Beans

Conservation Order M-81 has been amended, effective October 23, 1943. The primary purpose of the amendment was to establish quotas for the 1943-1944 citrus pack. A few other changes, however, were made in the order. The order will be amended later to establish 1944 quotas for products other than citrus.

The order, as amended October 23, provides an unlimited packing quota for grapefruit juice for the 1943-1944 season. Packing quotas for grapefruit segments, orange juice and orange-grapefruit juice blended, are limited to the quantities set aside for government agencies under Food Distribution Order 22.

The order as amended permits the use of No. 2 cans for packing spinach and other leafy green vegetables.

It also establishes a quota for the calendar year 1943 for the packing of beans with or without pork or tomato sauce, excluding kidney beans, to the extent of 35 per cent of the 1941 pack. Only frozen plate may be used for packing beans and only in can sizes that are not specified for any other product in Schedules 1 and 2 of the order.

The order, as amended, eliminates the former requirement with respect to can materials (type of tinplate) that must be used after September 30, 1943.

Lazo Resigns from OEW

The resignation of Hector Lazo as assistant director of the Office of Economic Warfare in charge of the Office of Exports will be effective November 1. Mr. Lazo plans to return to private business, it was stated.

Wholesale Grocers Meeting

The National-American Wholesale Grocers Association has announced that it will hold a wholesale grocery trade conference in Chicago on January 24-26 inclusive. In making the announcement, President R. B. Kaywood stated that because of railroad and hotel problems no joint meeting of canners and wholesale grocers is possible in January as in peace times. The program, it is stated, will be constructed so as to emphasize operating conditions for the duration or operating conditions that will confront wholesale grocers in the post-war period, or both.

TEXT OF AMENDMENT 18

Contains Wage Adjustment Provisions And Establishes Formula for Sauerkraut Ceilings

Through the issuance of Amendment 18 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 306, the Office of Price Administration has made official the formula for calculation of maximum prices for canned and barrelled kraut, an outline of which was furnished in last week's INFORMATION LETTER.

Amendment 18, which became effective October 25, also contains two provisions that do not relate to sauerkraut. These are:

(1) Nebraska and Pennsylvania are added to the list of States in which canners are permitted to adjust prices to cover approved wage increases they have paid. (See Amendment 9 to MPR 306, copy of which was furnished on July 5, and Amendment 11, which appeared in the July 31 issue of the LETTER.)

(2) Maryland packers of spinach packed before September 17, 1943, are not permitted to include wage-rate increases incurred since January 1, 1943, in their maximum prices for sales to government procurement agencies.

Text of Amendment 18 to MPR 306 follows:

Maximum Price Regulation No. 306 is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 1341.553 (b) (10) is added to read as follows:

Item	Section	Appendix
(10) Sauerkraut..	1341.584	B

2. Section 1341.584 (i) is added to read as follows:

(i) Sauerkraut. (1) The processor's maximum prices per dozen containers or other unit of sale of sauerkraut manufactured from cabbage of the 1943 crop, f.o.b. factory, for sales to other than government procurement agencies, shall be figured by the processor as follows. He shall:

(i) Determine the weighted average price per dozen containers or other unit of sale of sauerkraut charged by the processor, f.o.b. factory, for the same grade and container during the period from December 1, 1941, through March 31, 1942. "Weighted average price" means the total gross sales dollars charged for each grade and container divided by the number of dozens of containers or other units of sale sold of such grade and container. All sales contracts made in the regular course of business during the base period (December 1, 1941, through March 31, 1942) shall be included, regardless of the date of delivery, except sales contracts made with the United States. Sales contracts made at times other than during the base period shall not be included even though delivery was during the base period.

(ii) Subtract from the weighted average price figured under (i) the 1943 raw cabbage cost per dozen containers or other unit of sale. To determine the 1941 raw cabbage cost per dozen containers or other unit of sale, the processor shall:

(*a*) Figure the weighted average cost for cabbage of the 1941 crop by dividing the total amount paid for cabbage of the 1941 crop used in manufacturing sauerkraut by the total number of tons purchased; and

(*b*) Divide the figure so obtained by the dozen-container yield (for the container size being priced) or other unit of sale yield per ton as was obtained by him for the same item during the period from December 1, 1941, through March 31, 1942. The figure obtained by this division is the 1941 raw cabbage cost per dozen containers or other unit of sale being priced.

(iii) Add to the difference figured by making the subtraction under (ii) the 1943 raw cabbage cost per dozen containers or other unit of sale. To determine the 1943 raw cabbage cost per dozen containers or other unit of sale, the processor shall:

(*a*) Figure the weighted average cost for cabbage of the 1943 crop by dividing the total amount paid for not less than the first 75 per cent of his purchases of cabbage of the 1943 crop used in manufacturing sauerkraut by the total number of tons so purchased: *Provided*, That in no event shall the 1943 raw cabbage cost exceed $22 per ton; and

(*b*) Divide the figure so obtained by the dozen-container yield (for the container size being priced) or other unit of sale yield per ton as was obtained by him for the same item during the period from December 1, 1941, through March 31, 1942. The figure obtained by this division is the 1943 raw cabbage cost per dozen containers or other unit of sale being priced.

The resulting figure in (iii) shall be the processor's maximum price per dozen containers or other unit of sale being priced of sauerkraut manufactured from cabbage of the 1943 crop, f.o.b. factory, for sales to other than government procurement agencies.

(2) For sauerkraut sold in wooden barrels or wooden kegs furnished by the processor, he shall increase the maximum price figured under (1) by the amount per unit of sale of his actual increase in cost after March 31, 1942, for the particular type and size of barrel or keg: *Provided*, That in no event shall such increase for 45 gallon or larger barrels be in excess of $1.50 per barrel. To figure the increase in barrel and keg cost after March 31, 1942, the processor shall subtract from the weighted average price paid per barrel or keg from April 1, 1942, to the date of calculation of his maximum price under this regulation, the highest price paid for the same size barrel or keg during the period from December 1, 1941, through March 31, 1942.

(3) Where the processor did not pack and sell the same grade and container of sauerkraut during the period from December 1, 1941, through March 31, 1942, the maximum price of his closest competitive seller for the same grade and container of sauerkraut manufactured from cabbage of the 1943 crop shall be the processor's maximum price.

(4) In the event that a processor cannot establish his maximum price under the foregoing provisions of this regulation he shall apply to the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., for authorization of a maximum price under § 1341.563. Separate maximum prices will be authorized for sales to government procurement agencies and all other sales.

Until a maximum price is established, the applicant may deliver the item but he may not receive payment or render an invoice for it.

(5) The processor's maximum prices per dozen containers or other unit of sale of sauerkraut, f.o.b. factory, for sales to government procurement agencies, shall be 96 per cent of the maximum prices for sales other than to government procurement agencies as established under subparagraphs (1), (2) and (3).

(6) "Sauerkraut" means all cabbage to which salt has been added and in which fermentation has started, including but not limited to "kraut," "sliced cabbage," "salted cabbage," "table salad" and "table slaw."

3. Section 1341.586 (d) (4) is added to read as follows:

(4) *Sauerkraut.*

State	Grade	Container	Multiply maximum price by—
California, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin.	All	Tin or glass.	1.025

4. Section 1341.586 (a) is amended by adding the States of Nebraska and Pennsylvania in alphabetical order as set forth below:

a. In the table under (1) (Peas), Nebraska is added to the list of States in Region II, and Pennsylvania is added to the list of States in Region I.

b. In the table under (2) (Tomatoes (except Italian pear-shaped tomatoes)), Nebraska and Pennsylvania (Bucks, Montgomery, Philadelphia, Delaware, Chester, Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset Counties only) are added to the list of States in Region II, and Pennsylvania (those counties not included in Region II) is added to the list of States in Region I.

c. In the table under (3) (Corn), Nebraska is added to the list of States in Region II, and Pennsylvania is added to the list of States in Region IV.

d. In the table under (4) (Snap Beans), Nebraska is added to the list of States in Region IV, and Pennsylvania is added to the list of States in Region III.

5. Section 1341.586 (b) is amended by adding the States of Nebraska and Pennsylvania in alphabetical order to the list of States in the table under (1) (Spinach, mustard greens and turnip greens), and in the table under (2) (Asparagus), to the group of States beginning with Colorado and ending with Wisconsin; and by adding Pennsylvania to the list of States in the table under (3) (Red sour cherries).

6. Section 1341.586 (b) (1) (i) is added to read as follows:

(i) The adjustment provided in subparagraph (1) shall not be applicable to sales of spinach packed in the State of Maryland before September 17, 1943, to government procurement agencies for which maximum prices are established under § 1341.584 (e) (2) (i).

7. Section 1341.586 (c) is amended by adding the States of Nebraska and Pennsylvania in alphabetical order as set forth below.

a. In the table under (1) (Tomato juice), Nebraska and Pennsylvania (Bucks, Montgomery, Philadelphia, Delaware, Chester, Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset Counties only) are added to the group of States beginning with Illinois and ending with Wisconsin; and Pennsylvania (those counties not included in the group of States beginning with Illinois and ending with Wisconsin) is added to the area now consisting of New York alone.

b. In the table under (2) (Tomato products in § 1341.584 (h) (except tomato juice)), Nebraska and Pennsylvania are added to the group of States beginning with Delaware and ending with Wisconsin.

c. In the table under (4) (Peaches, freestone, and pears), Nebraska and Pennsylvania are added to the list of States.

8. Section 1341.586 (d) is amended by adding the States of Nebraska and Pennsylvania to each list of States in the table under (1) (Miscellaneous Vegetables in Groups I, II and III in § 1341.585 (a)), (2) (Apricots, cherries (except red sour), cocktail cherries, figs, fruit cocktail, mixed fruits, plums and fresh prunes), and (3) (Miscellaneous berries in § 1341.587 (a) (i)).

This amendment shall become effective October 25, 1943.

Standards for Canned Apples

U. S. Standards for grades of canned apples, effective November 1, have been drafted by the War Food Administration. These standards supersede the tentative standards issued by the Department of Agriculture that became effective July 1, 1940.

The new standards contain a definition, styles and grades of canned apples, fill of container requirements and recommended drained weight, methods of ascertaining the grade and rating of each factor and include a score sheet form. Study of the new standards reveals changes throughout and it is recommended that apple canners obtain copies. These may be obtained from the Processed Products Standardization and Inspection Division, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Food Distribution Administration, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

Bowles Named To Succeed Brown As Head of OPA

The name of Chester Bowles, who has been serving as general manager of the Office of Price Administration, was placed in nomination for the office of OPA Administrator and sent to the Senate by President Roosevelt on October 25. Announcement of the resignation of Prentiss M. Brown as Price Administrator was published in last week's INFORMATION LETTER. The nomination of Mr. Bowles to succeed Mr. Brown has been referred to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, where it will probably be considered next week and a recommendation made to the Senate.

Minnesota Meeting Place

The location of the Minnesota Canners Association meeting, announced for December 15, is to be the St. Paul Hotel, St. Paul.

No Ceiling on Winter Pears

There will be no price ceilings on winter pears of this year's crop at the producer and shipper level, OPA has announced. In the hands of distributors, including retailers, prices of winter pears will be controlled only through control of distributors' margins.

OPA said this decision had been reached in a meeting with representatives of the WFA and growers. Approximately half of the winter pear crop on the West Coast already has been sold and delivered by growers, OPA said, and imposition of price ceilings at a proposed roll back would be unfair under the circumstances. There was no ceiling on Bartlett pears earlier in the season.

APPLE VARIETIES LISTING

OPA Announces Additions to "Class A" Group in Forthcoming Ceilings

Additional varieties of apples have been added to the "Class A" group which will be listed in the forthcoming maximum price regulation establishing the ceiling prices on processed apple products, the Office of Price Administration and War Food Administration announced October 25. The ceiling regulation will be issued shortly, it was stated.

In an announcement on September 15, OPA announced that the ceiling prices on processed apple products will be based on prices paid to growers for various varieties, up to certain maximums. These maximum allowances for growers prices for Class A varieties of apples are $3.10 for U. S. No. 1 Cannery Grade, 2¼ inch and larger (and "C" Grade as established under Washington and Oregon State Grades); $1.65 for U. S. No. 2 Cannery Grade, 2¼ inch and larger, and $1.00 for "ciders."

Nine varieties were added to the Class A list as originally announced for California; the Class A list for New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Oregon and Washington is unchanged, and the list for "all other States" includes eight additional varieties.

The term "Class A Varieties," including the newest additions, will be used to designate the following varieties:

California—Gravenstein, Bellflower, Newton, Baldwin, Northwest Greening, Rhode Island Greening, Arkansas Black, Black Twig, Jonathan, Golden Delicious, Rome Beauty, and Spitzenberg.

New York—Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening, Northern Spy, Twenty-Ounce, Northwest Greening, Grimes Golden, Stayman, King and Stark.

Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, and Virginia—York Imperial, Stayman, Golden Delicious, Grimes Golden.

Oregon and Washington—Golden Delicious, Winesap, Spitzenberg, Arkansas Black, Newtown, Rome Beauty, Stayman, Ortley, and Jonathan.

All other States—Golden Delicious, Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greening, Grimes Golden, Stayman, Rome Beauty, Baldwin, Wagener, Northwest Greening, Twenty-Ounce and Stark.

South Texas Canners Meeting

The South Texas Canners Association will meet November 15 at the Casa de Palmas Hotel, McAllen.

BOREN COMMITTEE REPORT

(Continued from page 7909)

"Testimony presented before the subcommittee failed to substantiate this claim.

"As far as the protection of food quality is concerned, it would appear that the current wide use of nationally advertised food brand names offers a far more effective protection than a system of mandatory grade labeling would. Grave fears have been expressed before the subcommittee—again it seems with validity—that mandatory grade labeling would foster a tendency, partly due to competition, to lower the general average quality of the merchandise packed, as many packers probably would be forced to pack down to the grade level, rather than to pack a product of higher quality. This conclusion is based on the assumption that under a system of mandatory grade labeling maximum prices would be based on grade A quality without premium concessions for superquality grades as developed under many food brand names to date. Such a pricing system would effectively block the efforts of brand-name manufacturers to put extra quality into their products.

"The inadequacies of the government grading system are evidenced in the A, B, C grades which form the basis of the Agricultural Marketing Administration system of grading, inaugurated and developed by the United States Agricultural Marketing Service and currently available to the canning industry on a voluntary basis.

"As now handled under the Agricultural Marketing Administration system the selection of characteristics for the grading is highly arbitrary and many important characteristics are entirely excluded from the point-scoring system.

"Congress has repeatedly refused to incorporate a mandatory grade-labeling system in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act or in any other statute. In the Taft amendment of last July, Congress expressly prohibited both mandatory grade labeling and the required use of grades in pricing except under specific circumstances.

"The Price Administrator has apparently made no further efforts to require grade labeling.

"But with respect to the required use of government grades in pricing—which in practice means the attempted standardization of the products priced—a difference of opinion appears to exist as to the scope of the Taft amendment. The Price Administrator is apparently not in agreement with the assertion of some of the sponsors of the Taft amendment to the effect that this enactment permitted maximum prices to be based on government grades only where such grades are previously lawfully required by some other Federal agency, and then only where 'no practicable alternative exists for securing effective price control.' The Price Administrator takes the position that the Taft amendment is ambiguous, and that its separate clauses are not, as stated by the conference committee, 'separately applicable to the issuance of maximum price regulations.' His position appears to be that he can make mandatory the use of the voluntary Agricultural Marketing Administration grades or any other grading system if he determines that 'no practicable alternative exists.'

"On this basis he has continued the requirement that maximum prices be based on grades, and that deviations from the standards prescribed may not be reflected in prices, in some 57 existing price regulations, including those for the major canned vegetables and some canned fruits.

"In view of the far-reaching consequences of such controversy over the scope of the Taft amendment, the subcommittee urges an early clarification of the restrictions Congress intended to impose on mandatory grading and standardization.

"While the hearings of the subcommittee on Federal grading and grade labeling are to be continued, such a convincing case against mandatory Federal grading and grade labeling has been made that government agencies are strongly urged to refrain from any further experimentation in this field until the subcommittee submits its final report and recommendations on this subject."

The Summary of Conclusions quoted above was followed in the report by detailed statements entitled "The Scope of Grading and Grade-labeling Inquiry"; "History of Grade-labeling Attempts", and "The Contentions for Grade Labeling". An important statement is included entitled "Practical Aspects of Grading and Labeling". In this section it was stated that the subcommittee spent considerable time hearing testimony as to the practicability and adequateness of A, B, C grading as applied by the Agricultural Marketing Service in its AMA grades. The main objections raised against this system of grading were summarized in the report as follows:

"1. The selection of characteristics to be used for grading purposes is arbitrary and incomplete.

"2. The establishment of A, B, C grades according to the point score system is arbitrary and bound to cause serious inadequacies in borderline cases.

"3. The point score method does not guarantee uniform grading as it largely depends on the experience of the inspectors charged with the actual job of grading. A number of studies made available to the subcommittee showed considerable inaccuracies in grading according to A, B, C standards.

"4. The use of such flexible phrases as 'practically uniform' and 'fairly uniform' color, etc., in actual grading does not offer more complete information and protection for the consumer, but rather tends to increase confusion as to grading and labeling practices."

Under a section entitled "The Major Issues Involved in Grading and Grade Labeling", the report reproduced the following statement by Charles Wesley Dunn, general counsel of the Grocery Manufacturers of America:

"Whereas otherwise the food manufacturing industry has complete freedom to improve the quality of such food and in the natural and competitive exercise of that freedom, pursuant to its production genius, this industry has raised the food living standards of our people to the highest levels in history, not surpassed anywhere. There is no doubt that this requirement places government ceilings on the quality of processed food, from a labeling standpoint, because it compels the labeling of such food to state a government grade, which is determined by maximum quality standards fixed by the Government and which is designated by an arbitrary symbol selected by the Government."

The processed foods chapter of the Boren report was concluded with sections on "Legal Aspects of Mandatory Grading and Grade Labeling" and "Mandatory Grading and the War Effort", which are reproduced below:

"(1) *The attitude of Congress.*—The subject of Federal grading and grade labeling has been considered by Congress on a number of occasions. Each time Congress has either directly or by indirection opposed the imposition of mandatory grade labeling.

"(*a*) Incorporation of a mandatory grade labeling provision into the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act of 1938 was refused by Congress.

"(*b*) The Taft amendment to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 reiterated this attitude. It specifically stated that—

"'Nothing in the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 shall be construed:

"'1. As authorizing * * * any restriction of the use of trade and brand names.

"'2. As authorizing the Administrator to require the grade labeling of any commodity.

"'3. As authorizing the Administrator to standardize any commodity unless he determined that no practicable alternative exists for securing effective price control of such commodity.

"'4. As authorizing the fixing of maximum prices in terms of specifications or standards unless they were previously in general use in the industry or previously lawfully required by another government agency.'

"With respect to grade labeling, there appears to be no questions that the congressional direction will be followed. There has been no suggestion that the third clause of the Taft amendment in any way qualifies the prohibitions in the first and second clauses.

"As already noted, however, there is controversy as to whether the prohibition in the fourth clause of the Taft amendment is independent as suggested in the report of the conference committee, or is qualified by the third clause. On this point the Office of Price Administration has published an interpretation which observes that—

" 'The managers (on the part of the House) also state: "Each of these four limitations (the four clauses) is made separately applicable to the issuance of maximum price regulations." The purpose of this observation seems to have been to reassure those who, like Senator Vandenberg (see Congressional Record, July 6, 1943, at p. 7827), feared that the Administrator might attempt to exercise his power to standardize so as to impair trade and brand names or to reintroduce grade labeling. The statement indicates that compliance with the exception in clause 3 will not justify action in violation of clause 1 or 2 which relate to trade and brand names and grade labeling. It does not indicate that clause 4 defeats clause 3.'

"On the basis of this interpretation the Price Administrator has not rescinded the requirement of the use of government grades in pricing numerous canned products, and the requirement that these government grades be stated on the invoice given to the purchaser, with the contemplated segregation by government grades at the retail level.

"According to information supplied to the committee, the food industry takes the position that the Taft amendment is specific in its prohibition against basing maximum prices on government standards unless such standards have been previously lawfully required by some other government agency. In addition, the required use of these government grades has been made the subject of protest to the Office of Price Administration on the ground that, even within the interpretation published by the Price Administrator, a practicable alternative exists in the form of formula pricing based on commercial grades and brands. This type of pricing was used in 1942 and is specified by the Office of Price Administration for use in 1943 on other canned fruits and vegetables and for frozen foods.

"No final administrative determination of this question, in the light of the enactment of the Taft amendment, has been made. It may become necessary for Congress further to express its views.

"(2) *Arbitrary changes in business practices under the Emergency Price Control Act.*—One of the basic principles of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 is that, as expressed in 2 (h), it expressly provides that the powers granted to the Price Administrator—

'shall not be used or made to operate to compel changes in the business practices . . . or means or aids to distribution, established in any industry, except to prevent circumvention or evasion of any regulation . . . under this Act.'

"A number of witnesses who testified before the subcommittee were very emphatic in stressing that the mandatory government grading and grade labeling in the food industry would constitute 'a revolutionary change' in the marketing of processing food.

"Mr. Heinz* declared in his testimony as follows:

" 'As a manufacturer of processed food products, it is our view that such a restrictive and unsound measure as compulsory grade labeling and flat pricing of consumer goods, particularly food, would have a tremendous and far-reaching effect on the consumer, the farmer, the manufacturer, and the merchant. In fact, it would completely change our American way of life.'

"While nearly all witnesses reiterated in some form or other that the food industry would stand ready to sacrifice its present food distribution pattern if and when this would be necessary to further the war effort, no testimony was offered which would indicate that the war effort would benefit by the introduction of mandatory grading or grade labeling.

"Grave doubts were expressed by some of the witnesses that, actually, such required grading would be detrimental to the war effort because it would tend to curtail production at the most critical moment. This view was reflected in the statement of considerations issued by the Office of Price Administration to Amendment 8 to MPR 306 which restated the viewpoint presented by the canning industry as follows:

" 'Strong opposition to grade labeling has been evinced by certain producers . . . on the ground, among others, that the additional labor and expense involved in grade labeling would, in the circumstances of the canning industry, curtail production.'

"The extent to which such adverse circumstances, wholly apart from questions of grading and grade labeling, may have affected production of these vital canned foods is suggested by the announcement by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture in the National Food Situation, October, 1943, that—

" 'Per capita civilian supplies of canned vegetables during the 1943-44 season, therefore, are indicated to be only about four-fifths as large as the quantity consumed during 1942-43.' "

* Fred C. Heinz, assistant to the president, H. J. Heinz Company, whose testimony before the Boren subcommittee was reproduced in the INFORMATION LETTER for June 5, 1943.

Extension of Truck Routes Is Forbidden by ODT Orders

Truck operators were forbidden by the Office of Defense Transportation, in amendments issued October 25 to three of ODT's general orders, to inaugurate new truck operation or extend present routes or delivery areas without obtaining prior approval of ODT. The amendments are: Amendment 4 to General Order ODT 3, Revised; Amendment 1 to General Order ODT 6A; and Amendment 6 to General Order ODT 17.

The amendments forbid any motor carrier to increase his mileage by extending his operations into areas or over routes not now served by the carrier.

All truck operators performing over-the-road, local cartage and pick-up-and-delivery operations are affected.

Any of these carriers—private, contract or common—who desires to extend operations or establish new ones must first obtain the approval of the ODT, under the amendments.

In the case of private and contract operators, prior approval will not be required for a change in routes within a delivery area, provided the change consists of a consolidation of existing routes or the substitution of a new route for an existing one. However, if the consolidation or substitution results in an enlargement of the delivery area or an increase in total route mileage, prior approval must still be obtained.

All requests for approval of new or extended operations must be made in writing to the carrier's district office of the ODT's Division of Motor Transport.

Before the ODT district office will approve any such extension or inauguration of operations, the carrier will be required to show that the new service is "necessary to the war effort or to the maintenance of essential civilian economy."

Ruling on Refrigerator Cars

Effective October 25, the Interstate Commerce Commission granted the railroads permission to transport canned foods in refrigerator cars "originating in, destined to, or moving through the territory on or north of the southern borders of the States of Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky and Virginia."

Similar refrigerator car transportation of canned foods in territory south of the above-designated territory,

until November 15, will be subject to special or general permits issued by ICC under exceptional circumstances or when weather requirements call for the use of refrigerator cars. General Permit No. 1, under ICC Service Order No. 156, specifies the above requirements for both territories.

Congress Awaits Food Message

The pros and cons of government subsidies were debated in the appendix of the Congressional Record during the past week while Congress awaited an overdue food message from the President. The President's message, it is reported, will suggest a "compromise" to settle the subsidy issue.

The issue is before Congress in the form of a bill reported by the House Banking and Currency Committee that would extend the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation for 18 months but would end all Federal food subsidies on December 31, 1943. The anti-subsidy language of this bill was reported in the INFORMATION LETTER of October 16. Present Congressional plans call for House consideration of the CCC bill about the middle of November.

Legislative Committee Meeting

As announced in last week's issue of the INFORMATION LETTER, the Association's Legislative Committee met on October 22 and 23.

In addition to a discussion of legislative action dealing with the renegotiation of government contracts, the Committee considered current tax proposals, the House bill to extend the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation, pending House resolutions proposing studies of food distribution costs, the importation of labor for work in canning plants, and the requirement of government grades on canned food invoices. The Legislative Committee will make a report on its activities to the Administrative Council at the meeting on November 6 and 7.

Price Rise for Chum Salmon

The Office of Price Administration has advanced the ex vessel—fisherman's—maximum price for fall or chum salmon 1½ cents a pound. This action was taken through Amendment No. 15 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 418, effective October 25.

This increase—from 3½ cents a pound to 5 cents a pound for salmon caught in the Columbia River area and from 3 to 4½ cents a pound for salmon caught elsewhere in Washington and Oregon waters—is effective during the period September to December, inclusive.

The new maximum prices represent the 1942 average for this period. This had been true of other salmon maximums, but was not true of the fall or chum salmon, OPA agreed after study of data submitted by fishermen, fishermen's unions, packers and other interested groups.

The 1½-cent increase carries on through the primary fish-shipper and secondary wholesaler levels.

California Sardine Report

Estimated figures on tonnage of sardines delivered to California processing plants and cases of sardines packed during the current season to October 23 inclusive, as reported by the California Sardine Products Institute, are as follow:

TONNAGE:	Tons
San Francisco Bay	98,905
Monterey	89,015
Southern California	35,987
Total	223,907

PACK: Can sizes:	Cases
1-lb. ovals	574,205
1-lb. talls	585,185
½-lb. fillets	11,435
½-lb. round 96's	46,450
5-oz. 100's	6,996
Miscellaneous	27,143
Total	1,251,414

Revision of Fertilizer Order

A revision of the War Food Administration's Food Production Order No. 5, is designed to give a more equitable distribution to fertilizer. New amendments to the order include:

1. Addition of a few grades of fertilizer needed in some States to provide a more equitable distribution of potash in relation to nitrogen and phosphoric acid.

2. Simplification of the application form which farmers use in obtaining fertilizer from local dealers or agents. Use of the simplified form has been authorized in a general letter to the fertilizer industry.

3. Special measures whereby some fertilizers which are new materials or available in larger than usual quantity, may be directed into specific areas to encourage the production of Group B crops—especially crops that respond readily to application of fertilizer but which customarily have not been fertilized.

New Agency Assumes Foreign Functions of Lend-lease, CCC

Foreign Economic Administrator Leo T. Crowley on October 26 announced the organization of the Foreign Economic Administration, the agency he was appointed to head upon its creation September 25.

The new organization accomplishes a unification and stream-lining of the foreign economic operations formerly carried on by the Office of Economic Warfare, the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, the Office of Lend-lease Administration, such parts of the Office of Foreign Economic Coordination as may be transferred from the State Department, and the foreign procurement activities of Commodity Credit Corporation.

Mr. Crowley stated that all functions of the merged agencies have been transferred to FEA and that their identity as separate agencies is being terminated.

Selective Service Amendments

Amendments to the Selective Training and Service Act that would place all authority contained in the Act under the Director of Selective Service, place pre-Pearl Harbor fathers last on the induction rolls, abolish inductions through work classifications, provide for preinduction physical examinations, and establish a medical board to review the physical requirements of the armed services, were passed by the House on October 26.

These amendments were adopted by the House in lieu of those that passed the Senate on October 6 and which were summarized in the INFORMATION LETTER of October 9. The amendments passed by the House, and the bill passed by the Senate, are now before a joint conference committee for reconciliation.

Order on Copper Fittings

The War Production Board recently issued Supplementary Order M-9-c-4, as amended, changing the status of various copper articles.

The amended order no longer is applicable to copper or copper base alloy pipe, cubing or fittings in a building or structure, unless the installation is for plumbing, heating or cooking purposes. Under the narrowed scope of the order it will not be necessary under any conditions for the Copper Division to pass on the installation of air-conditioning, refrigeration or industrial processing systems.

Official Terminal Rates Permitted for Wharfingers

Wharfingers and terminal operators in the States of Washington and Oregon may charge the present official terminal tariffs for their services instead of March, 1942, rates and a 20 per cent surcharge put into effect in that base month, the Office of Price Administration announced October 26.

This change contained in Amendment No. 40 to Revised Supplementary Regulation No. 14 to the General Maximum Price Regulation, effective November 1, 1943, will result in no increase, on the average, in the cost of these services, which include handling, loading, unloading, wharfage and other terminal services.

Under GMPR, the charges were frozen at March, 1942, levels. Subsequent to that month a 20 per cent surcharge, temporarily in effect in March, was superseded by specific commodity increases in the official terminal tariffs. Some rates in the new tariffs were increased more than 20 per cent while others were increased in lesser amounts, the general result being a readjustment yielding a return to the wharfingers and operators approximately the same as under the surcharge arrangement. An examination of all the individual rates which were increased more than 20 per cent in the official tariffs shows that the increases are not sufficient to affect the prices of the commodities to which they apply.

Wood Container Restrictions

Wooden containers may not be used for the shipment of a large number of products and may be used only to a limited extent for a number of other products including some fruits and vegetables, according to a recent amendment to Limitation Order L-232 issued by the War Production Board.

The Containers Division points out that this action is necessary because of the critical supply situation on raw materials, such as lumber, veneer and plywood.

In general, the items which are prohibited from being packed and shipped in wooden containers can be shipped satisfactorily in non-wood containers.

The most important users of wooden containers in this classification are the shippers of fresh vegetables, including cabbage, green corn, dry onions, white potatoes, rutabagas and root turnips. All of these items can be satisfactorily shipped either in bags or in bulk. The other products in the prohibited list are largely those which are being shipped in other types of packages, such as corrugated and solid fibre boxes or bags.

In the list of items, shipments of which are restricted by quotas, based on a percentage of 1942 shipments, are the following fruits and vegetables: Radishes and cucumbers are reduced to 50 per cent, and cantaloupes and melons, cauliflower, celery and lettuce to 80 per cent. Carrot shipments may be made at 100 per cent of the 1942 figure. These items cannot satisfactorily be shipped in other types of containers, it was explained.

Order Governs Honey Syrups

The War Food Administration has included honey-sugar syrups within the scope of a food order relating to the conservation and distribution of honey.

Manufacturers of food products using syrups containing honey are required to apply the volume of honey in such syrups against their honey quotas as authorized in Food Distribution Order 47.1, which became effective October 26.

To permit the greater part of the honey crop to be packed by beekeepers, or commercial packers for table use, the order, as supplemented by the order of the Director of Food Distribution dated April 6, 1943, restricts the amount of honey which can be used during any three-month period by bakers, candy makers, manufacturers, or any other person, to 120 per cent of their usings during the corresponding three-month period in 1941, except where special exemptions are granted.

Food manufacturers who have developed new formulas involving the use of honey may receive a special added quota of honey for their new products if such products have post-war marketing possibilities, it was stated.

Canadian Fruit Crops Short

Canadian fruit crops, excepting apples in Eastern Canada, are short, and it has been difficult for processors to obtain supplies, according to the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Vegetable canners obtained only meager supplies of peas and the pack of corn and tomatoes is likely to be subnormal, it was stated.

Dehydration of apples will probably be less than expected because of the demand from the United States and the United Kingdom for fresh apples.

CEILINGS FOR APPLE CIDER

Temporary Formula Established Pending Price Order in Preparation

A temporary action to enable apple cider makers to price apple cider until a new maximum price regulation on all apple products from the 1943 crop is issued, has been taken by the Office of Price Administration through the issuance of Amendment No. 6 to Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 283, effective October 29.

Reflecting higher prices for the 1943 crop of apples, the temporary cider ceilings are higher than last year's prices and may be as much as 50 per cent above last year.

Cider ceilings have been set so as to reflect to producers of apples approximately $20 a ton for cider grade apples as compared to an average price of $10 a ton for this grade last year.

Processors, who establish their new maximum prices under a formula, are required to notify retailers and wholesalers who purchase from them of the new ceilings they are to establish to reflect the processor's ceilings. Wholesalers and retailers apply their fixed margins to their new delivered costs to obtain their ceilings.

The temporary action will be effective only until November 15. By that time, OPA announced, it will have issued the permanent maximum price regulation for apple products of the 1943 crop. The interim arrangement is provided by OPA to permit processors to dispose of this seasonal commodity.

The pricing formula for processors in the permanent regulation will be the same as the one provided in the temporary action. In brief, a processor takes the following steps to figure his ceiling price:

1. Calculates the weighted average price per dozen containers or other unit for the processed item during the 60 days after the beginning of the 1941 pack. All sales made in the regular course of business during this period are to be included, except sales to the Government. Sales made at times other than during the base 60-day period are not to be included even though delivery was made during the period.

2. Multiplies the weighted average price obtained above by a factor of 1.10. (This ten per cent allowance is to cover increased cost of production other than the raw fruit cost.)

3. Subtracts the 1941 raw fruit cost per dozen containers of the finished product (figured by dividing the total amount paid for apples of the 1941 crop of raw fruit used in making the product by the total number of tons or other unit of fruit purchased—all converted

into costs per dozen or other unit of finished product).

4. Adds the 1943 weighted average raw fruit cost per dozen containers of the finished product. (The amount to be added is figured by dividing the total amount paid for apples of the 1943 crop used in the product by total tons purchased, and converting the result into units of the finished product on the basis of 1941 yield factors. However, the processor must figure on at least 75 per cent of this season's purchases of apples and in so figuring shall not include amounts paid in excess of prices announced for specific varieties and grades of apples in joint OPA and War Food Administration press release of September 15, reported in the INFORMATION LETTER for September 15. In addition to this restriction and regardless of varieties and grades of apples bought, raw fruit prices paid which exceed $1 per hundredweight for apples for cider, must be disregarded when figuring this year's weighted average.)

CANNED CITRUS SET-ASIDE PERCENTAGES ARE ANNOUNCED

Advance Announcement by WFA Calls For About Same Quota as Last Year

Citrus canners will set aside for government war needs approximately the same quantity of canned grapefruit juice from the 1943-44 pack as they did last season, the War Food Administration said October 30.

Set-aside percentages for citrus products which will be specified in Food Distribution Order 22.5, to be issued shortly, were announced in advance by the Food Distribution Administration to permit canners to make plans as they begin their 1943-44 season.

Production of canned grapefruit juice in 1943-44 needed to meet civilian and government requirements calls for a total pack of 20.5 million cases. Of this total, canners will be required to set aside approximately 7,400,000 cases for war requirements.

As was the case last year, the entire production of other canned citrus products (grapefruit segments, orange juice and blended citrus juice) will be reserved for government needs. War requirements are greater than last year for orange juice and grapefruit segments but smaller for blended citrus (orange-grapefruit) juice. 1943-44 set-aside percentages and needed production are shown below:

Canned Product	Needed 1943–44 production (million cases)	Government requirement (million cases)	Set-aside percentages
Grapefruit juice	20.5	7.4	32% of 1942–43 pack
Grapefruit segments	2.5	2.5	55% of 1941–42 pack
Orange juice, all States	1.9	1.9	42% of 1941–42 pack
Blended citrus juice	1.4	1.4	60% of 1941–42 pack

It will be noted that the base period under which set-aside percentages will be computed in the new order for segments, orange juice, and blended juice will be the 1941-42 pack. In the case of grapefruit juice the base period will be the 1942-43 pack.

The quantity of tin available for canning citrus products is determined by War Production Board Conservation Order M-81. Unlimited tin is available for canning grapefruit juice, but other citrus products are allocated only enough tin to meet government requirements.

Since citrus fruits are available for fresh consumption the year 'round, all of the canned citrus products, other than canned grapefruit juice, are allocated for military, Lend-lease and other government requirements. On the basis of latest crop estimates, somewhat larger supplies of fresh citrus fruits, particularly oranges, will be available to U. S. civilians in the coming 12 months, than in 1942-43. Total citrus fruit production this year is estimated at 156,115,000 boxes, compared with 154,055,000 last year.

Food Distribution Appointments

The following appointments to the Distribution Branch of the Food Price Division of the Office of Price Administration have been announced:

Max A. Christopher, Kansas City wholesale grocery executive, as Chief of the Division.

Raymond M. Meserve, George C. Shaw Co., Portland, Oregon, as head of the Distribution Price Section.

Jacques Phelps, Thompson Management Service, Chicago, as acting head of the Distribution Analysis Section.

Canadian Pack Less Than 1942

The 1943 canned fruit pack of Canada is expected to total about 800,000 cases or about 50 per cent of the 1942 pack, according to the Department of Commerce.

It is estimated that the vegetable pack will total about 9,000,000 cases or about 82 per cent of the 1942 pack.

Food Brokers Conference

The National Food Brokers Association has announced a "War Conference Meeting," to be held December 7 to 9, at The Palmer House, Chicago.

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